

Israel reports border clash

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli and allied South Lebanon Army (SLA) forces clashed with resistance fighters in Israel's self-declared "security zone" in southern Lebanon; an Israeli army spokeswoman said Saturday. One fighter was wounded and captured by the SLA militia in the Friday night clash 2.5 kilometres from Israel's border, she said. The spokeswoman said the squad had intended to attack a northern Israeli settlement. Israel and its SLA allies have been on alert in the security zone since Israel's abduction of Hizbullah (Party of God) leader Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid July 28. On Wednesday, five Israeli soldiers and one SLA member were wounded in the zone in a retaliatory suicide attack by Hizbullah.

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Hoss appeals to Arab leaders

Frenzied shelling rages in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — As rival forces blasted each other killing 12 people and wounding 48, Lebanon's civilian acting prime minister appealed directly to Arab leaders Saturday "to stop this insane, merciless torture of Beirut and its population."

Aside from a brief lull early Saturday, the shelling was continuous from Friday morning, bringing the toll since March 8 to 522 killed and 1,562 wounded, by police count.

According to his office, Salim Al Hoss made urgent telephone pleas for intervention to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, King Hassan II of Morocco and Algerian President Chadli Benjedid.

The latter three leaders form an Arab League mediation committee on Lebanon whose peace-making efforts have been frustrated by conflicting demands by military commander Michel Aoun and Syrian-backed Lebanese factions.

Hoss, who heads a civilian cabinet vying for power with a military cabinet under Aoun, said: "We're left in the blowing wind with no roof above us."

"The problem in Lebanon is that our wise people are not active and our-active people are

not wise," Hoss said in a statement broadcast by the Voice of the Nation radio.

His statement reflected the growing despair of the Lebanese over the failure of diplomatic efforts to bring about a ceasefire.

As if reflecting the national mood, a smog of smoke, ash and dust covered the dead and dying in Beirut Saturday after Syria vowed to step up the battle against Aoun.

Shells and rockets rained on the confrontation areas at the rate of 60 per minute, security sources said.

"Luckily Beirut has been deserted. Otherwise the barrage would have killed hundreds," said one police source, speaking on condition of anonymity. All but 200,000 of Beirut's 1.5 million population have fled.

Casualties were evenly distributed on both sides of the capital's sand barricades.

Although east Beirut seemed to have been hardest hit, its residents are protected by better shelters.

Medical teams said some hospitals were crammed with seriously injured, and were forced to turn people away.

The Barbir Hospital near Beirut's dividing green line took

King sends message to Morocco

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein's Political Advisor Adnan Abu Odeh Saturday left for Morocco with a written message from the King to King Hassan II dealing with bilateral cooperation and the current developments in the Arab scene.

Kiszczak seeks talks with Walesa

WARSAW (Agencies) — Prime Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak says he wants to meet Solidarity chief Lech Walesa as soon as possible to discuss stalled attempts to form a new government.

"The country simply cannot afford a protracted impasse," Kiszczak told the official PAP news agency in an interview published Saturday.

Kiszczak also told PAP that Poland's two minor parties had entered parliamentary elections allied to his party and now owe a debt of political loyalty.

Walesa announced Monday he would oppose any cabinet assembled by Kiszczak.

On Wednesday, Solidarity began talks with the two minor parties — the United Peasants and the Democrats — in a bid to forge a Solidarity-led coalition government that would exclude the Communists.

The two minor parties hold enough parliament seats to give either the Communists or the opposition a majority coalition. Both the United Peasants and the Democrats traditionally have been aligned with the Communists but have indicated a willingness to discuss a possible Solidarity coalition.

A spokesman for Walesa, Janusz Paczek, said Saturday he was not sure if the Solidarity leader was aware of Kiszczak's call for a meeting. No meeting with Kiszczak was envisioned before Monday, Paczek said.

Kiszczak, who faces spreading labour unrest in protest at food price rises last week of up to 500 per cent, said Poland could not afford prolonged political deadlock.

"The country simply cannot afford a protracted political impasse," Kiszczak said in the interview.

"I have not been able to have substantive talks with Lech Walesa since the Sejm appointed me chairman of the council of ministers (prime minister). I would like such talks to take place as soon as possible," he said.

Opposition sources said Kiszczak had privately contacted Walesa earlier this week to try to break the deadlock, but had made little progress.

Walesa pledged Friday to continue to block Kiszczak.

BAGHDAD (Petra) — The Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) ministers of culture and information Saturday concluded their first formal meeting here and endorsed a draft agreement on cultural and information cooperation among the ACC countries.

The agreement, which followed two days of detailed deliberations, pledged to uphold the ACC Charter and the agreements signed within its framework in various fields.

The agreement called for promoting development objectives and economic progress in the ACC countries so as to build up "genuine national culture, to acquaint the world with the objectives and the activities of the ACC, and to reveal the positive image of the ACC countries and the Arab Nation to the world public opinion and at international forums."

The agreement called for finding a suitable mechanism to follow up the implementation of its provisions.

The ACC ministers noted in their final session that the agreement concluded will be their major reference in their daily activities.

Egyptian Information Minister Saif Al Sharif said that the agreement "confirms the depth of the fraternal relations and profound ties among the ACC countries." He added that the agreement was designed to enable ACC information media to convey their message "so as to create a society capable of building a new era of cultural progress."

The ACC information ministers cabled Iraqi President Sad-

dam Hussein at the conclusion of the meetings expressing their full confidence that the way was open before them "to achieve their cultural and information duties in accordance with a civilised, unified, and national strategy."

The ministers also pledged that the ACC cultural and information organs would contribute to accomplishing the sublime goals of the ACC.

Later Saturday, President Hussein received the ACC ministers.

He said the information media in the ACC countries should work as one team to serve the joint objectives of the ACC countries.

The media, he said, have a comprehensive role and a message related to explaining and analysing events.

During the meeting Culture and Information Minister Nasrou Majali conveyed the greetings of His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people to the Iraqi leader and the Iraqi people on Iraq's celebrations of victory day.

The Jordanian information media, Majali said, have always practised a positive national-affiliated role and spread hopes in the organisation were quoted as saying Saturday.

A spokesman for the British company Lourho Plc said Tambo was flown to London on a company plane but would not say which hospital was treating the 71-year-old black nationalist leader or describe his condition.

Press Association, the British domestic news agency, quoted ANC sources as saying Tambo was stricken Wednesday and flown to London Friday for treatment at a private hospital.

The sources were quoted as saying he was absent during a summit Thursday in Zambia involving the presidents of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, and leaders of the ANC, the largest guerrilla organisation fighting the South African government.

The British Foreign Office could not immediately confirm the report.

The Lourho spokesman said on condition of not being identified the aircraft had been in Lusaka for another reason and that action had been taken to help Tambo after a request "from African governments."

The Lourho spokesman said he did not know how long Tambo would be in Britain or whether the company would provide him with a flight back to Zambia.

(Continued on page 2)

Military action could backfire on hostages, Hizbullah warns U.S.

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's most influential Shi'ite Muslim fundamentalist cleric said Saturday the issue of Western hostages would "move in the direction of a rational solution," but warned that any U.S. military action will backfire.

Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah made his statement in an interview with the Voice of the Nation radio, a day after he offered to help free Western hostages if Western countries helped release Arab prisoners in Israel.

Fadlallah is the spiritual guide of the pro-Iranian Hizbullah (Party of God), which is believed to be the umbrella for underground factions holding most of the 16 Western hostages in Lebanon.

Asked to comment on reports of a possible military action if kidnappers killed another American hostage, Fadlallah said:

"This will not achieve anything but will endanger the hostages for whom the war is waged, and will increase the possibilities of what America calls terrorism."

"We believe that any American military action will backfire and may provoke revolutionary elements opposed to the American policy in the region."

"Therefore the issue will move in the direction of a rational solution that may take long time, but it will not move at all in a military atmosphere, at least in America's interests."

He said gung-ho diplomacy "cannot possibly frighten any one any more in Lebanon, where all forms of destruction have been exhausted... and where it has become a daily ritual that dozens of people are killed."

The United States sent warships to the Eastern Mediterranean and off Iran's

coasts during the height of the current hostage crisis after Israel's abduction of a Hizbullah-affiliated cleric, Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid, from his home in South Lebanon July 28.

U.S. marks time

The White House, sifting through offers, hints and statements from the Middle East about U.S. hostages in Lebanon, says the United States wants to "let these issues play out for a few days and see what happens."

"We get a lot of different statements, some optimistic, some pessimistic, some critical, some crazy," said White House Press Secretary Martin Fitzwater.

"We watch them all, analyse them all and in a sense, the public and the press all are seeing the

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U.S. marks time

Lebanon seen heading for worse showdown

By John Fullerton
Reuter

BEIRUT — It is not the end of Lebanon's 14-year civil war, nor even the beginning of the end.

On the contrary, diplomats in Beirut, born five months of artillery attacks, expect the ordeal to intensify.

"I expect the situation to deteriorate dramatically in the very near future," said one foreign envoy.

The fate of 17 Westerners believed held hostage in Lebanon by pro-Iranian kidnappers could play a major role in a civil war flare-up, the diplomats believe.

Western hopes that Syria might help free the hostages may give Damascus greater confidence in facing the challenge to its authority in Lebanon, where it backs mainly-Muslim forces against Christian-led troops, said Sarkis Naaoum, an independent Lebanese commentator.

More than 500 Lebanese, mostly civilians, have been killed since March 14 when army chief Major-General Michel Aoun fired the first salvo in what he calls a "war of liberation" against the Syrians.

Syrian troops, in Lebanon for more than a decade, under an Arab League mandate, replied in kind. Beirut, divided into mainly a Muslim west and predominantly Christian east, have since fled or spent their nights quaking in shelters to escape the shells.

Syria's troops in Lebanon, estimated by diplomats to number around 33,000, are more powerful than Aoun's forces. But Aoun is gambling that international opinion will stop Damascus from using its full strength, the diplomats said.

His strategy was to internationalise the Lebanese conflict by inviting the Arab League and the U.N. Security Council to play a role.

A league peace mission has run into a dead end, but Aoun remains hopeful.

Diplomats likened the diminutive soldier to a small boy preparing to kick a bully in the shin and count on authority intervening to stop the bigger child thrashing his tormentor.

They said Aoun might seize the initiative by breaking through the ring of Syrian troops and their militia allies blocking his fiefdom, which embraces part of the capital and mountains to the north and east.

Aoun has strengthened the reputation and morale of his army of about 15,000 and thinks time is on his side, a Western analyst said.

Even a limited thrust could cut the Syrian supply route through the Shouf hills and threaten the airport south of Beirut.

Aoun hoped either to invite a Syrian preemptive attack or reduce its reputation as a regional power by forcing it to accept a defeat, a diplomat said.

There is little hope of political compromise, a West European diplomat said.

Aoun wants a ceasefire, a Syrian withdrawal, elections and then talks on political reforms demanded by Syria's allies.

Syria wants a ceasefire, political reforms, elections and then discussion of a Syrian withdrawal — in that order.

Arab League negotiators have failed to find a compromise that suits both sides.

Complicating matters further is Iraq's political and military backing for Aoun, in what diplomats see as an extension by proxy of the bitter hostility between Baghdad and Damascus.

A military analyst said that although Aoun's troops were well-trained and determined, he would have to look over his shoulder if Syria launched a full-scale attack.

His power base was limited to the army and he had made many enemies within the rightist camp, including speculators who had made money out of the war by smuggling and marking up prices on goods hard to find on supermarket shelves.

Some senior members of the Christian Maronite Church were appalled that a soldier had usurped their traditional role as kingmakers, diplomats said.

Above all, Aoun had to be wary of the Lebanese Forces (LF) militia which only months ago was battling his troops for pre-eminence in Christian areas.

Led by Samir Geagea, the LF had not forgiven its loss of territorial control and of revenues raised by imposing taxes.

Traditionally a hardline rightwing force, the LF found the rug pulled from under it in March when Aoun launched his fight against Damascus.

The two Christian groups could soon come to blows again, the European diplomat said. And that could be a Syrian trump card.

French appeal

France has asked Syria to end "with all urgency" its bombardments in Lebanon and called for a lifting of all blockades so a dialogue between Lebanese factions can be renewed, the French Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

The French chargé d'affaires in Damascus handed a message Friday night from Foreign Minister Roland Dumas to his Syrian counterpart, Farouk Al Sharaa, demanding that Syria "end with all urgency" its bombardments, a ministry spokesman said.

A statement issued by the French Foreign Ministry condemned "with the greatest firmness the massive bombardments which each day add new victims among the Lebanese civilian population." It called for a lifting of all blockades so dialogue could be restarted, "sheltered from all exterior military pressure."

Iranian power struggle moves towards a climax

By Mohammad Zargham

NICOSIA — Iran is gripped with political tension and religious fervour as the country's new president plans a government that is expected to purge hardliners from power.

Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani faces a possible weekend showdown with his leading hardline critic, Interior Minister Ali Akbar Mohtashemi, who could be sacked, analysts say.

They say Mohtashemi could use Ashura, the most emotional anniversary in the Shi'ite Muslim calendar, to whip up support against Rafsanjani's more pragmatic approach to international and domestic affairs.

The new government will be named sometime after parliament reconvenes next Tuesday.

"Rafsanjani must clip the wings of people like Mohtashemi, if he is to implement his policies," one Iranian journalist in Tehran told Reuters.

Another analyst, Shahram Chubin of Geneva's Graduate School of International Studies, said the power struggle could get so intense that Mohtashemi stands the danger of becoming another (Mehdi) Hashemi.

Hashemi was a Revolutionary Guards official who plotted against Rafsanjani in the 1986 disclosure of his involvement in the secret arms-for-hostages deals with the United States.

He was subsequently convicted of murder and subversion and was executed in 1987.

Rafsanjani, 54, was elected president with enhanced executive powers in a landslide vote last month to succeed Ali Khamenei, the spiritual successor to Iran's late supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

The new president has pledged a more open foreign policy and economic reconstruction after eight years of devastation suffered during the Gulf war with Iraq.

He said in his election campaign he would bring competent people into his cabinet regardless of their politics.

But his first foreign policy crisis and initiative — the Lebanon hostage affair in which he offered to help the United States — quickly ran into opposition from hardliners.

"Unless Mohtashemi can get people out on the street and make them believe that the revolution is being sold out, he can be pushed aside and Rafsanjani can deliver the hostages, if he has to," Chubin said.

Another hardliner in jeopardy is Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi, whose job will disappear under the constitutional changes that give Rafsanjani executive power as president.

In the end however, Tehran's control over Hezbollah is more dependent on its cash backing for the movement — estimated at up to \$3 million a month — than personal contacts with Iranian hardliners, analysts said.

The capture of Sheikh Abdul Karim Obeid, suspected of being a leader in the Iranian-backed Hezbollah militia, was an attempt

Ashura, marking the seventh century martyrdom of the Prophet Mohammad's grandson Hussein, reaches a climax Sunday with passionate processions of Shi'ites beating their bodies to draw blood.

A torrent of people will gather at the newly-erected shrine to Khomeini, whose uncompromising attitudes during his decade as Iran's fundamentalist leader bolstered the position of hardliners in the government before his death on June 3.

But Gulf-based Iranian political analysts said that in the political wrangling for top jobs, "Mohtashemi's political support is not as strong as it looks."

They added: "Mousavi's influence was largely based on Khomeini's support, and now Khomeini is gone."

Mohtashemi set up Lebanon's Hezbollah (Party of God) when he was ambassador to Damascus in 1982.

He still maintains close links with Hezbollah, which is believed to hold a number of the 17 Western hostages missing in Lebanon.

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WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

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Iraqi leader congratulates King Hussein on National day

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Saturday telephoned His Majesty King Hussein conveying congratulations on the anniversary of his accession to throne and stressing the cordial and brotherly feeling the Iraqi leadership and people harbour to him.

The two leaders also exchanged views about current affairs of interest to the two countries.

Youth to start voluntary, social work in Mafraq

AMMAN (Petra) — Youths from six centres in Jordan Sunday will embark on a seven-day social and voluntary activity within the Mafraq governorate in the course of a programme prepared and sponsored by the Ministry of Health and Social Development.

Minister of Health and Social Development Zuhair Malhas is expected to inaugurate the event at a special camp at Sama Al Sarhan in the Mafraq Governorate.

Among those taking part in the voluntary and social services are

scouts who will carry out work in cooperation with local institutions, according to the ministry which organises the annual programme.

A statement said that the event will present a good opportunity for the young people to work together and serve the local community. The participants will hear lectures, conduct sports and recreational activities, do voluntary service in Sama Al Sarhan and make field trips to various parts of Mafraq region.

Hilayel, Saudi official discuss pilgrimage

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Matters related to pilgrimage and particularly improvements of accommodation and transportation services for Jordanian pilgrims during their annual visits to Saudi Arabia, were discussed here Saturday by Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Secretary General Ahmad Hilayel and Mr. Ismail Albu who is in charge of an organisation that caters for pilgrims in Saudi Arabia.

Also discussed at the meeting was the question of organising camp sites for Jordanian pilgrims during their rites which are performed in Arafat and Mina near Mecca.

The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs is in charge of arrangements for the pilgrims who travel for the pilgrimage in Mecca and Medina, and it nor-

Ahmad Hilayel

mally arranges with transport companies to carry the pilgrims and for accommodation facilities in Mecca and Medina.

Jordan takes part in APU meeting in Dubai

DUBAI (J.T.) — The Executive Council of the Arab Postal Union (APU) opened its seventeenth meeting here Saturday with the participation of all Arab states including Egypt.

A Jordanian delegation, which is taking part in the APU meetings, arrived in Dubai Friday.

The APU, established in 1954, aims to boost postal relations between Arab countries and to pursue the development and modernisation of postal services in the Arab World.

The three-day meeting is scheduled to discuss a number of

proposals to be submitted to the Universal Postal Union meeting scheduled to be held in Washington in November.

The Dubai meeting will also study a report by the APU secretary general, which includes the fiscal budget for 1990, the closing financial statement of 1988, as well as matters related to the union's operations and its relations with the Arab League.

During the APU's meeting an exhibition of equipment used in postal services and presented by Swiss and Chinese companies is organised in Dubai.

Japan donates telescope, planetarium to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Japan has announced the donation of a planetarium and an astronomical telescope to Jordan worth nearly JD 275,000 under a bilateral cultural exchange programme.

A statement issued by the Japanese embassy here said that the equipment will benefit the Haya Cultural Centre's Children's Educational Programme.

Japan's Ambassador to Jordan, Makoto Watanabe and Minister of Planning Ziyad Fariz will sign a

formal agreement for the donation here Sunday, according to the embassy statement.

Since 1981, Japan has provided Jordan with grants amounting to \$1.94 million to promote cultural activities in the Kingdom.

According to the statement, the equipment donated to the Kingdom included audio-visual aids, sports equipment and equipment for the restoration of archaeological monuments.

RSS studies investment prospects in Madaba

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) announced that it is involved in a socio-economic study of the Madaba district, south of here, with the purpose of defining areas for prospective investments in small and medium production projects.

An RSS statement said that the study entails field trips and de-

tailed examination of the situation before an integrated report on such projects can be announced, defining such areas and sources for financing them.

The statement said that the study which is being financed by the Cities and Villages Development Bank, was expected to be completed in seven months from now.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- A plastic arts exhibition by the Student Affairs Department's Painting Club of the Yarmouk University at the Housing Bank Art Gallery.
- A plastic art exhibition by Jordanian Artist Maha Abu 'Ayyash at the Plastic Artists Association, Shmeisani.

LECTURE

- A lecture, in Arabic, on "The Treatment and Re-use of Waste-Water" by Dr. Saqr Al Salem at the Professional Associations Complex — 7:30 p.m.

FILM

- A feature film entitled "From Here to Eternity" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.



Festival held at Royal Racing Club

AMMAN (J.T.) — A major horse race festival was organised at the Royal Racing Club Friday as part of the Kingdom's celebrations of His Majesty King Hussein's accession to the throne. The

festival was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein who distributed cups to the winners.

Ministry embarks on project to overhaul school curricula

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Education last week embarked on a project designed to overhaul the whole educational curricula for the Kingdom's secondary schools with the purpose of introducing subjects that are more adapted to the requirements of comprehensive development in the Kingdom, according to an announcement by Education Minister Abdillah Nsour.

Nsour said in the course of a lecture on education in Jordan delivered in Salt that there are numerous obstacles in the course of developing the educational process, but the government was determined to introduce improvements to the system in implementation of the 1987 first national educational conference resolutions.

The minister noted that the coming 1989-1990 scholastic year, which is due to start on Aug. 22, will present the ministry with an enormous responsibility since

nearly 1,017 million male and female students will be attending classes at different levels.

The Ministry of Education and the private schools as well as schools run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) currently employ 54,000 teachers, the minister said.

Referring to future plans Nsour said that the Ministry of Education intends to re-examine every single textbook, and change could be introduced to the 650 school books so as to include new forms of knowledge to take the new generation to the 21st century.

He said that the ministry also has plans for upgrading the qualification of the country's teachers and has prepared programmes for training 30,000 teachers over the coming five years. This is because "he believes that teachers are the backbone for developing the educational system."

Offices were given 15 days for the registration of people and the inclusion of 19-year-old men and women who have become eligible to vote, and to cancel the names of convicted persons serving prison terms.

By law all members of the Armed Forces and the Public Security Services are not allowed to cast ballots.

and Kura in Irbid Governorate 250.

Thousands of voters register prior to deadline on Aug. 15

people thronged the registration centres over the two-day weekend holiday during which the centres remained open.

He said the number of people clearly reflect public awareness and real interest in the coming elections after a long absence of parliamentary life in the country.

Arabin noted that 34,662 people were registered Friday alone.

Irbid reported the registration of 9,000; Zarqa 2,302, Aqaba 194

Zuhair 'Malhas

Malhas, Libyan health team visit pharmaceutical company

SALT (Petra) — The visiting Libyan Health Minister and his accompanying delegation Saturday called at the Arah Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Company (APMC) in Salt and were briefed on its production and marketing procedures. Accompanied by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, the Libyan delegation heard a briefing by the company manager about the various activities involved in the process of production and distribution of medicine and marketing the products abroad.

The Libyan Minister, Dr. Mustafa Al Zaidi, praised the high quality of Jordanian pharmaceutical products which, he said, are on the same level of the best brands on the international markets.

Malhas and Zaidi made a tour of various parts of the plant and inspected different types of medicines.

The Libyan delegation which arrived in Amman Thursday is on a four-day visit to Jordan for talks on cooperation between Jordan and Libya in medicine and health related fields.

Libya employs a number of Jordanian specialists and doctors, and the prospect of employing additional numbers is scheduled for discussion.

Libya gives priority in its purchases of medicines to Jordanian pharmaceutical products, and Libyan markets are full of these products, the minister noted.

He said that Libya hopes to benefit from Jordan's expertise in the pharmaceutical industries.

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National duty

WITH the deadline for voter registration fast approaching, preliminary reports speak of record numbers of Jordanians completing the formalities for participating in the projected national elections in November. And in view of the fact that the 1989 elections are the first since 1967, there is a growing consensus among observers that its results would serve as a watershed for all future elections in the country. No wonder then voter registration is at full speed with potential candidates actually doing the registration on behalf of their expected supporters. In this context the Ministry of Interior has made registration as less cumbersome as possible with a view to encouraging the maximum number of Jordanians to exercise their solemn duty towards their country by participating in the elections. Indeed it is the aspiration of all those Jordanians who place their total trust in the democratic system of Jordan that henceforth voting be made compulsory and enforceable by law. It would be a catastrophe and a serious setback to the democratisation process if indifference takes hold of many citizens thus leaving their fate and that of their country in the hands of a vociferous few.

Nevertheless voting is one thing and voting on issues and policy perspectives is another. The country and the potential candidates have yet to spell out the subjects that would dominate the election campaign. It would be indeed regrettable if elections are conducted on non-substantive criteria. That is why the whole Jordanian electorate are impatiently waiting for the elaboration of the policy considerations that would offer the background of the next elections. If there are no political platforms spelled out openly for all to scrutinise, the next elections would become an exercise in limited utility.

With economic matters dominating the Jordanian political scene and overwhelming all others, it would be safe to presume that economic issues and bread and butter issues would occupy the attention of Jordanian voters most. But as man does not live by bread alone, many political, social, educational and other concerns will also figure high on the list of priorities of voters. Accordingly, the existing vacuum in the election process cannot be rectified until all such issues come to the fore and become the subject of a national debate and dialogue.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

COMMENTING on the opening of the first national industrial fair in Amman on Thursday, Al Ra'i's Arabic daily underlined the importance of maintaining the momentum for reconstruction and development and the need for the Jordanian public to support the national industries. The daily said that King Hussein voiced the whole nation's feelings when he expressed pride in national industries and the high quality of the items on display at the two-week fair. The King has expressed hope that the industrial sector will contribute most effectively in promoting national exports and bolstering the national economy, the paper noted. But, the paper added, Jordanian industries themselves have a national responsibility to try to build on this confidence and improve the quality of products on a constant basis. The Jordanian people also have the responsibility to support the industrial sector to encourage further development and further improvements, the paper noted. Jordanian consumers, it said, realise that national products are of high quality and can substitute foreign-made goods; and therefore it is hoped that public support coupled with continued diligence and consistency on the part of the local industries will boost the national economy.

The coming parliamentary elections in Jordan and the programmes of candidates running for the elections constitute the subject for commentary by a columnist in Al Ra'i's daily newspaper Saturday. Abdul Rahim Omar cautions the candidates by saying that the coming elections are not for municipalities nor are they for professional or trade unions where candidates could be oriented to implementing limited programmes. The writer says that parliamentary elections are for broad-minded politicians who, if they decided to enter the arena, should seek to serve the interests of the whole nation. The writer says that Jordan needs men and women uninfluenced by extremist ideas, regional, sectarian or tribal motivations, and should direct their attention towards serving the whole Jordanian society. What the Jordanian people want at present, the writer notes, is a declared programme to which each and every candidate is committed to carry out once he or she is elected. There are lots of people running for the coming elections and the competition is heavy, but it is rather perplexing for the voters who want to know about each candidate, his political orientation and programme, the writer adds. He says the nation would like to see the candidates announcing their programmes and openly discussing their implementation in the future.

Sawt Al Shabab daily said in an editorial that the Jordanian leadership has opted to create a national charter for the Kingdom in the absence of an organised political or ideological groups, capable of embodying political work under one umbrella. The projected national charter does not need philosophers or geniuses but rather a group of people deeply concerned with the advancement of their country and promoting its development, the paper noted. It said that the Jordanian people is one entity and cannot tolerate the presence of any parties designed to bring about divisions which eventually have adverse effects and consequences.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Economic indicators drastically change course

IN THIS transitional period, past years' economic indicators have no value whatsoever in measuring the current situation or forecasting the future trends of the Jordanian economy.

The sharp change in the course of major economic indicators was such that analysts can only look at these indicators as historical evidence of what things used to be.

Inflation rate in the past five years, for example, was very close to zero. It was even negative in 1987, reflecting the overvalued currency in a country so much dependent on imports. The current annual inflation rate is somewhere around 25 per cent. In fact the average cost of living index during the first six months of 1989 was, according to the Department of Statistics, approximately 26.5 per cent higher than the level experienced during the same period of 1988; while wholesale prices during the first quarter of 1989 were, according to the Central Bank Monthly Statistical Bulletin, around 24.5 per cent above the same quarter of 1988.

On the other hand, the dinar's exchange rate equalised SDR 2.579 from 1974, for 14 years until 1988, with a fluctuation rate not exceeding 2.5 per cent up and down. Currently the dinar has

become almost equal to one SDR, a depreciation of around 60 per cent over the past two years. Most of this depreciation happened in the last 10 months since October 1988.

The size of the Jordanian economy, measured by the gross domestic product (GDP) in dollars dropped from \$5 billion in 1987 to around \$2 billion this year, a huge drop in a very short period of time.

Jordanians' per capita income dropped from a peak of \$1,800, reached five years ago, to only \$750. Depreciation of the dinar against the dollar, negative economic growth, and the high growth of population, were responsible in that order, for this drastic drop.

Imports of foreign commodities declined in the first half of 1989 by around 15 per cent in terms of dinars. The real decline of foreign imports in terms of foreign currencies is around 50 per cent. A substantial structure adjustment no one could predict.

The value of national exports grew during the first six months of 1989 by around 60 per cent. Two thirds of this growth was nominal and caused by the lower exchange rate of the dinar, while

one third represented improvement in the international prices in one hand, and an increase in volume of exports, especially phosphate, fertilisers, potash and agricultural products in the other.

Unemployment, which was at one time negative, when employers were unable to find staff to fill vacancies, is currently running at around 20 per cent of the available labour force, due to a 5 per cent annual growth in manpower, coupled with stagnation in the economy, which was unable to create new jobs during the past six years.

Arab financial aid to the Treasury, and expatriates' remittances in foreign exchange have also undergone a major change in pattern and volume.

Those who try to predict the trends of the Jordanian economy should not depend on previous indicators and information. As a matter of fact they should also learn the previous state of affairs to be able to understand what is happening now, and what is likely to happen in the few coming years, as the future is by no means an extension of the past.

Israeli settlers: an obstacle to peace

By Emma Murphy

THE Palestinian intifada is not just a question of stone-throwers versus soldiers. There is a third, quasi-military force to be reckoned with, one which is seeking to play an increasingly active and violent role. They are the Jewish settlers who have built their ideological fortresses high in the "Judean and Samarian" hills, an ever-present reminder to the villages below of the Israeli vision of "Eretz Israel."

Usually they come down at night. In convoys of cars, with dimmed headlights, they drive into the Palestinian villages of the West Bank and Gaza, ready to wreak havoc with their government issue Uzi sub-machine guns and pistols. Sometimes the attacks are in response to a stone-throwing incident, more rarely they are acts of revenge for the actual injury of a fellow settler. But most often they are combined outpourings of the fear, hatred and resentment that the Palestinian uprising has generated among Israel's "pioneers", combined with the frustration and pent-up anger that these people feel towards an Israeli Defence Force which seems to them incapable of quelling the intifada.

The raids have changed some what since the early days of the uprising. The Palestinians have become wise to settler tactics, posting young boys, often not yet into their teens, along the roads leading to the villages at night. When the settlers or Israeli soldiers come they send runners to the village, raising the alarm and providing time for the village's most wanted men to escape. Since this usually means the better part of the male population of the village, it is left to the women to harass the intruders, screaming abuse and blowing the car-piercing whistles which send out the message of intrusion across the hills.

The government's response

The government response so far has been one of many words but few actions. However much they, or their voters, may sympathise with the settlers, untrained settler violence would signify a complete loss of control over the situation by the government, and would mean a humiliating loss of face for the army. If they raise an armed hand against their own settlers they are effectively declaring a civil war within the Israeli community, unthinkable when unity in the face of adversity has always been the keyword of the Jewish national struggle in Palestine. Nor can they risk too severe an escalation of the campaign against the Palestinians, for fear of further damaging their now tarnished in-

ternational image. The government is constrained by its own policies of saying one thing to the international community with regards to the legality of settlements, and actually doing another to encourage and promote settle needs and demands.

This prominent government figures publicly denounce the settlers for taking the law into their own hands. Defence Minister Rabin has ordered the IDF (Jerusalem Post, 31 May) "to hold and deliver to the police any settler who has violated the law in his own hands," calling upon the settlers to show trust in the army and restraint in their own actions. Yet simultaneously, President Herzog has reduced the sentences of con-

victed "Jewish Underground" members and, as was pointed out earlier, the army has done little to stop violent settler activities, and has even collaborated with them in harassment or terrorism.

Of course not all settlers are of the violent or extremist ilk. The Israeli left-wing and Peace Now political groupings are keen that the settlers should be restrained and concessions over the territories be made in exchange for some kind of peace. Yet however sympathetic they may be to the rights and needs of the Palestinian people, they must still face the fact that since 1967 over \$2,000 Israeli Bank and the ownership of 52 per

cent of West Bank land and 30 per cent of the Gaza Strip has been transferred (illegally) to Israeli hands. This has created a tricky situation for the Israeli government. Any realistic negotiations for peace must include the return of some or all of these lands.

The Israeli government cannot continue to bury its head in the sands of its usual delaying tactics, pretending that it can talk of elections and limited autonomy at the international table; leaving the settlers to squabble like children with the Palestinians at another. Nor can its words of peace be taken seriously until it has solved the problem of its own delinquent child — Middle East International, London.

Waiting for Nelson Mandela

By Brendan Boyle
Reuter

CAPE TOWN — Millions of South Africans seem eager to put their future in the hands of a black prisoner they have neither seen nor heard.

In a country torn by bloody rivalry within and between different race groups, many look to African National Congress (ANC) leader Nelson Mandela to unite the nation in a search for peace and justice.

White moderates, black radicals, churches and trade unions unanimously demand his unconditional release and his inclusion in proposed negotiations on black rights.

Opinion polls indicate massive black and white support for Mandela as a spokesman in talks with the government. Even pro-government papers this year have been calling for his release and saying he could have a useful role in negotiations on South Africa's future.

A number of surveys canvassing both black and white opinion have shown Mandela to be the country's most popular overall leader. Among Afrikaner (Dutch-descended) whites, only a minority would accept him as a black intermediary in talks or as a government minister or head of state, although many English speaking whites would accept him in such roles.

But Mandela may not be interviewed or photographed and no reliable test of his support is possible while the movement he

led into armed rebellion in 1961 remains banned.

"You have here a truly exceptional man, a humanist in the most real sense, of that word," said his biographer, sociology professor Fatima Meer. "If any man can unite this country and hold them together then he is that man."

Many political analysts and leaders of the Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) believe Mandela will be freed after parliamentary elections in September that will exclude the black majority.

"The state of emergency will be lifted after the September elections, comrade Mandela and other high-profile political prisoners will be released... and a black could even be brought into the cabinet," the MDM and the ANC said in a joint report on trials in Lusaka in June.

But no one outside Mandela's immediate circle of guards and family visitors knows how well he has kept abreast of political developments in South Africa and within his ANC.

Some say he is in touch with the ANC and speaks for the movement now.

Others, like activist lawyer Essa Moosa, say he cannot negotiate on behalf of blacks until he has been free long enough to consult his people.

Mandela has been in jail since 1962, first breaking rocks in the stone fortress of Robben Island, then in a top-security mainland prison and now in the relative comfort of a guarded bungalow set among the vineyards of Paarl.

him as a man of great intellect and humanity, but most of them say his political views mirror their own divergent positions, leaving outsiders with no clear idea of his position.

"Mandela has taken on a superstitious image which inevitably cannot survive the reality of day-to-day politics," political science professor Robert Schrire said in a recent interview.

"He is obviously well-read, but he is not fully informed. The question will be whether he can swing the bulk of the community behind him," he said.

Mandela gave a clue to his political thinking last month in a rare public statement issued after his meeting with Botha.

"I would like to contribute to the creation of a climate that would promote peace in South Africa," he said.

"The government welcomed Mandela's apparently moderate position as an endorsement of its policy of evolutionary change through negotiation with non-violent leaders."

But critics rejected the government interpretation and Archbishop Desmond Tutu called it "a crude attempt to try to drive a wedge between Mr. Mandela and the ANC."

Tutu pointed to another paragraph of the statement in which Mandela said he had not changed his view that "dialogue with the Mass Democratic Movement and, in particular with the ANC, is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country."

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1989 Petra summer programme American students leaving Amman

American students end month visit on a high note

By Andy McLeod

AT FIRST glance, they appear to be typical American kids — energetic, jovial, and boisterous.

On closer inspection, however, one discovers that the 13 teenagers from around the United States who have been criss-crossing Jordan in recent weeks are much more than that. They are a group of bright, articulate and curious youngsters with a sincere interest in this country and the Arab World in general.

They are the Malcolm H. Kerr Scholars, participants in the Petra Summer Programme co-sponsored by the Arab Cultural Association and the Washington-based National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations. For the past month, they have been living in and around Amman and keeping an often hectic schedule of studies, briefings, visits and outings throughout the Kingdom.

"I meet Arabs, I touch Arabs. I see Arabs. I see how U.S. policy affects these people," said student William Henderson, a high school senior from Hopkins, South Carolina, when asked to describe his experiences.

The programme's co-founder, Mrs. Khawla Abu Odeh further explained: "We teach them about our daily language, and show them how beautiful our country is. They see our antiquities, meet our people, learn our traditions, eat our food and know our folklore."

And if that sounds like more than many diplomats and tourists combined could succeed in doing in a month, it probably is.

Led by Patrick Gaffney, a gregarious professor of anthropology from the University of Notre Dame fluent in Arabic, the group has one the following: attended presentations on Jordanian history and culture; met with officials such as the King's economic advisor, the Governor of Salt, and the head of the Water Authority; toured businesses and factories; attended the Jerash Festival for Arts & Culture; seen desert castles; swam in the Dead Sea; attended the U.S. embassy's 4th of July party; travelled to Petra and Aqaba; been hosted at three Jordanian universities; visited East Jerusalem; and much more, including vice-weekly Arabic lessons and overnight stays with local families.

A high point, all the students agreed, was a meeting with Her Majesty Queen Noor that lasted more than an hour, and at which His Majesty King Hussein spoke briefly (wearing blue jeans), they all remembered.

"They were really sweet, very genuine," recalled Hilary D'orenzo, a junior from Santa Monica, California. "The Queen knew who we were, called us by name, and was really interested in us. It was great."

The impressions gained and lessons learned by the students from their experiences vary widely. But, overall, they leave Jordan far more knowledgeable about the region, feeling great affection toward the Jordanian people, and expressing heavy criticism of the stereotypes that they'd known before coming here.

"I tended to be afraid of Islam before this trip. You know, Islamic Jihad and all that," said Sarah Gill, a New Canaan Connecticut resident who joined the programme at the urging of a high school instructor. "But I've great respect for Islam now."

I discovered that it has a greater hold on people than does religion in the United States. The importance of religion day-to-day here has surprised me.

"I thought the Middle East would be more of a hot bed politically than it is," she added.

"I was never told the truth about the Middle East," noted Joe Eros, a young man from Charleston, West Virginia, who will enrol at Harvard University.

This sentiment was echoed by Henderson, who said: "We depend on our press for information on the Middle East, and it is always portrayed in a bad light... terrorism and oil sheikhs".

"Personally I've never encountered as much hospitality as I have here. People go out of their way for us," he said.

"I can understand the preconceptions on both sides," explained Jonathan Quandar about the Arab-Israeli conflict. "They are based on ignorance, and they exist similarly. The preconceptions are scary."

He recalled a teacher in his hometown of Austin, Texas, asking a class of students whether they thought people in the Middle East were terrorists. He was among a few ones who did not raise their hands in response.

"Now that's scary," declared Quandar, who, like Eros, is bound for Harvard.

"I just heard more about Israel in the United States, but I was really ignorant about the Middle East," recalled Gill, who couldn't remember ever having met an Arab or an Arab-American when growing up. "I am definitely more pro-Arab than I was before. But I want to wait until I get home to assess this whole experience. The problem with Americans is that we expect everybody to be like us."

It was in 1984, after returning from a trip to the United States during which she discovered the children of Jordanian immigrants "knew nothing about Jordan," that Mrs. Abu Odeh and Mrs. Badia Tabbal decided to create a programme to bring Arab-American children to Jordan so that they would not grow up completely removed from their Arab heritage. The women approached Queen Noor with the idea, she fully endorsed it, and the Arab Cultural Association was born.

Since then the Petra Summer Programme has also become affiliated with the National Council on U.S.-Arab Relations (which memorialised the late president of the American University in Beirut by naming the students Kerr Scholars) and has been opened to all American youngsters interested in the Arab World. Indeed, of the students participating this summer, there is not one of Arab descent.

"We leave them to see and experience," said Mrs. Abu Odeh, whose husband, Adnan Abu Odeh, is political advisor to His Majesty. "We never try to say 'Arabs are this or that' or the Jews did this or that. We don't lecture them, or comment on what they are seeing. We leave them to recognise what they will about our country."

"The future is for these children. When they know the truth, they can help. You see the minds of senators and congressmen are clearly made up on the Middle East. These young people come to learn with open minds."

And these open minds observe

Inter-cultural contacts pay off

many aspects of Arab World, such as the societal change that modernisation has meant to Jordan.

Gill said she found Jordan to be "more modern" than she expected, and much different than the "camels and kaffiyeh" image that she had acquired growing up.

"I am impressed with the balance between science and technology and the ancient things," she said.

Similarly, Jessica Jones, a Mormon from Salt Lake City, Utah, was impressed with the manner in which predominantly Muslim Jordan was responding to rapid change in virtually all aspects of life. She saw rough parallels between her religion and Islam, both of which she views as fundamentally "conservative."

"Sometimes it is necessary for a faith and a people to change," said Jones, who plans to study the Middle East at Yale University beginning this fall. "Leaders are the ones who are able to make necessary compromise, who adapt to change. I've seen that in Mormonism, and I think that I see that in Jordan too."

At the same time, she sees that there is more to be achieved. "Coming from a developed country and seeing all the needs that exist around the world, it really makes you want to give something back," offered Jones, who suggested that she may eventually want to work in the public or non-profit sectors.

Henderson is seduced by some aspects of Western influence in Jordan that, he believes, "cheapens the culture." He has dubbed such a curiosity as a traditionally-clad Jordanian riding a horse "the new cowboy." The other students participating in the Petra Summer Programme (and their future colleges, if known) are Paul Fairchild, Highland, California; Ryan Gill, Dubuque, Iowa (Johns Hopkins University); Kathleen Gleason, Williamsburg, Virginia (College of William & Mary); Judy Hummel, Dearborn, Michigan; and Elizabeth Marshall, Columbia, South Carolina (Yale).

ing a motorcycle a "cultural oxymoron."

In general, the Petra Summer Programme has been "fabulous" in the eyes of Wendy Lane of Colorado Springs, Colorado, who is "in love with travelling" that she is scheduled to spend the next year in Japan. She credits and thanks the many generous and hospitable Jordanians who hosted the group during their month.

In addition, she and other members of the group praised their leader and constant companion, Patrick Gaffney. In addition to being an academic, he is a Catholic priest and a speaker of numerous languages. Described by more than one student as a "god," Gaffney showed skills as varied as overseeing financial transactions and serving as translator, to rescuing a group member who was mistaken (by a lot of excited fans) as Michael Jackson at the Jerash Festival.

He is wonderful, knows everything, and really wanted us to get the most out of the entire experience. He was an essential part of our adventure in Jordan," said Maya Santanana, who comes from Dubuque, Iowa, and plans to attend Minnesota's College of the Ozarks in the fall.

The other students participating in the Petra Summer Programme (and their future colleges, if known) are Paul Fairchild, Highland, California; Ryan Gill, Dubuque, Iowa (Johns Hopkins University); Kathleen Gleason, Williamsburg, Virginia (College of William & Mary); Judy Hummel, Dearborn, Michigan; and Elizabeth Marshall, Columbia, South Carolina (Yale).

Soviet/American peace march recorded

By Katharine Zheutlin

AT 3 O'CLOCK on a June morning in 1987, Cathy Zheutlin found herself travelling by speedboat through Leningrad's back canals, shooting video footage of a Russian "White Night" sunrise. Zheutlin, a cinematographer whose credit include *The Life and Times of Rosie the Riveter* and the Oscar-nominated *See What I Say*, was in Russia documenting a joint Soviet-American peace march. The resulting programme, *Come Together*, has been shown on Soviet television, and Zheutlin, who co-directed the show, is currently pursuing American distribution.

Zheutlin's involvement with *Come Together* began in 1986, when she produced, directed and shot *Just One Step: The Great Peace March*, chronicling that summer's peaceful trek across America. In the spring of 1987, International Peace Walk, the group which organised American marchers' participation here and in the Soviet Union, commissioned Zheutlin to direct a low-budget documentary of the Soviet peace march, to take place that summer. She was given \$20,000, in addition to her airfare and an allowance for living expenses.

"I didn't think that what would cover post production," she says, "but at least I knew I could get the whole thing shot. I knew I could get a volunteer crew, and I owned a Betacam, so I figured shooting would be possible for that amount of money."

Thinking ahead of distribution of a completed documentary, Zheutlin called a friend at PBS to determine whether the network would be interested in airing the programme. "He said the only thing PBS would be interested in was a co-production," she recalls. "So I sent a Telex to the Soviet Peace Committee and to Gosteleradio, the Soviet State TV." Two days before her scheduled departure, Zheutlin received an answer from the Soviet Union: Yes, they would be interested in a co-production.

Zheutlin's skeletal American crew consisted of herself as camera person and co-director; Dimitri Devyatkin, co-director; William Childers, producer; and Bill Bass, sound. Her Soviet counterparts, co-directors Sergay Morozov and Alexander Ubov, travelled with a crew of ten. *Come Together* was shot on Zheutlin's Sony BVP-30 Betacam. She shot four or five 20 minute tapes each day, taking no special precautions to protect the tapes against the summer heat. "We carried the tapes in our suitcases," she says. "The four of us would just strip our equipment in and out of the vans on a daily basis, in our rooms at night, and in the vans during the day. It wasn't so extremely hot that we had to worry about it."

On *Come Together*, Zheutlin shot with a Fujinon 14:1 lens. "I would never, ever travel again without backup equipment," she says. "But there was a big relief in the fact that it was a co-production, we were going to share all our footage, and the two other cameramen were covering it. So I knew it wasn't as big a disaster as it could have been, and I felt lucky for that."

Zheutlin says the two crews began working together with an understanding of what they wanted to jointly accomplish.

"They were interested in the

Americans and we were interested in the Soviets. There was mutual fascination, actually. One unique thing came up. We de-

cided to try a little hit to cover ourselves, as a microcosm of the

"For documentaries, I prefer the zoom. The way things happen, is such quick succession, there's no time to change lenses. I use it to change my focal length; I even use it in a big crowd shot for emphasis. You might start tight, and pull back, back, back."

Her audio engineer used a Shure mixer and Neumann microphone, with sound fed directly into the Betacam recorder.

"He was attached to me," she laughs. "We worked together quite a bit, so we're a very good team."

One technical bug that plagued the shoot early on was a recurring problem with the Betacam deck. "My camera broke immediately," she says. "We made a stop at an airport in Canada; I was shooting the people getting back on the plane, and the recorder jammed. So when we arrived in Leningrad, my camera was broken."

Before departing for the Soviet Union, the American marchers had gathered for several days of orientation in Virginia, and Zheutlin had already shot initial interviews. To fill in gaps in coverage, Zheutlin resorted to an unorthodox, desperate measure.

Bill Childers had brought an 8mm home video camera, so I started using that, just to have something, rather than nothing," she says with a laugh. "As we got off the plane in Leningrad, the Soviet crew was there, recording the whole arrival, and they had two cameras. So I had this awful feeling of having my camera being broken, and the embarrassment of having to shoot with a Sony 8mm camera. I really had to swallow a lot of pride."

This cooperation between the two crews extended throughout the three-week shoot. "The [Soviets] cameramen were really generous with me, in terms of their information. They would have an idea of where to go to cover a scene, and they'd always clue me in," Zheutlin says. "Or we'd talk about how we were going to coordinate the coverage. We were in a city called Novgorod, and there were about 50,000 people at a rally, and we needed to get lots of camera coverage. So we coordinated among ourselves — who would shoot from the car, who would go up on the cherry picker, who would go where. And that worked out pretty well."

Despite being a seasoned veteran of several documentary shoots, Zheutlin encountered some new situations during production of *Come Together*. She remembers difficulties interviewing Soviet citizens who spoke no English. While Zheutlin shot footage, her American co-director, Dimitri Devyatkin, who spoke fluent Russian, asked the questions.

"Usually, you understand what's being said, but in this situation, I didn't understand, so I didn't always know when to turn the camera off. But that's one of the luxuries you have with video tape. You can keep the camera on longer, without spending gobs of

money."

"Most of the interviews were done outdoors," she continues. "I did interviews while the peace marchers were walking; I would just walk backwards in front of them. Sometimes we would meet people on the side of the road, and they'd say 'Do you want to come to my backyard, or do you want to come to my house?'. And we would pretty much just go where we were invited. Everything is on the fly in those situations. You have your camera, you have your tapes, you have your sound equipment, and you have to be prepared to get whatever's going to happen, and you can't ever predict it."

Zheutlin believes that the programme's post-production phase brought out differences between the two crews which were not evident during the shoot. She cites a disagreement over the presentation of interviews with a Soviet dissident group. "We really fought for including that scene, and [the Soviets] really fought against it," she recalls. "We finally compromised, and agreed to include it, but then we fought about how to present the dissidents. Would we present them in a good light, or would we present them in a bad light? We had the footage to do it either way, and we couldn't agree. We really couldn't."

Even after a compromise was reached, "we started fighting about how long each side would get. Who would present their side first. It was a daily argument. And it had to do with our different perspectives on the world, I think."

Editing and post-production were completed in August, 1987, and *Come Together* aired across the Soviet Union that December. Several of Zheutlin's Soviet friends who saw the programme enjoyed it, but thought perhaps the intense emotional connections between Americans and Soviets were insufficiently emphasised. "I think they're right," Zheutlin acknowledges. "It was in the editing. *Come Together* had four directors, and for that many people to agree, even if they all spoke the same language, is a hard proposition. Four directors with two languages, and two very different mindsets ... that became just one compromise after the other, and it shows in the final product."

While American distribution for the programme is still being arranged, some of Zheutlin's footage has aired on the Showtime cable network, as part of a programme called *Rock and Roll Summit*. That programme focused on the Moscow concert held in connection with the peace march, and much of Zheutlin's march footage was intercut with Showtime's coverage of the performances.

Though she and her Soviet colleagues encountered some difficulties while editing the final version of *Come Together*, Zheutlin has fared much better in other areas of Soviet-American relations. One of the Soviet cameramen on the shoot, Edis Yurchis, is now her husband. The two were married in December, 1988, and are now awaiting Yurchis' exit visas and other official documents. Zheutlin expects the paperwork to be completed within the next few months, when Yurchis will join her in Los Angeles — American Cinematographer.

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3:30, 10:35 p.m.

2) AL MAWLED (Arabic)

12:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.



Higher food prices stun Tunisians

TUNIS (R) — Tunisians grumbled with discontent at bakeries and groceries Saturday where shopkeepers charged higher prices for bread and other subsidised foodstuffs. But there were no reports of disturbances as the government decision to raise prices was implemented.

Riots swept Tunisia in 1984 when the government doubled bread prices. Security forces killed 89 people before order was restored.

Officials said the move would save the treasury 60 million dinars (\$63 million) a year.

"They've doubled prices overnight. At this rate we won't be able to stay alive," one housewife said.

"It's all right for some. I notice they haven't put up the price of croissants," said another.

The price of a loaf rose between 14 and 20 per cent depending on size. Commodities like milk, pasta, sugar, flour and cooking oil were marked up from

six to 32 per cent.

The government prepared the population for the economic blow this time, unlike in 1984.

The government-guided press played down the price rises and emphasised parallel measures increasing social security payments and wages for manual labourers.

"A gentle rationalisation" ran the headline in the government-owned daily *La Presse*. Other newspapers described the price rises as modest.

The government announced the changes Friday evening, avoiding the time of noon prayers when people mass on the streets. In Muslim countries Friday noon is the time of the week when

unrest is most likely to turn violent.

A spokesman for the ministry of national economy said the Caisse Generale de Compensation, the state fund which bandages subsidies, would save 17 million dinars (\$18 million) in the remaining four-and-a-half months of the year.

In a full year the saving would be 60 million (\$63 million) on a total subsidy bill estimated this year at 400 million dinars (\$422 million), he added.

More than 60 per cent — 24 million dinars (\$25 million) this year — goes on grain products, especially bread, the Tunisian staple and the most sensitive commodity.

Under the new system, a 250 gramme loaf of bread will cost 80 millimes (eight U.S. cents), against 70 millimes (seven cents) previously, and the weight of a large 100-millime (10 cent) loaf has been cut to 500 grammes

from 600 grammes.

It is the first price increase for bread since 1986, when the government found a way of reducing the weight of loaves without making them look smaller.

Bakers, who have seen their profit margins narrow as production costs rose, went on strike for one day earlier this month to remind the government of their plight.

To sweeten the pill, the government said 100,000 needy families would have their social security allowances raised from 30 to 40 dinars (\$32 to \$42) for a three-month period.

The daily wage for manual labourers would rise from the two 2.2 dinars (\$2.10 to \$2.30), an official statement said.

Officials said the price rises would add two points to the retail price index, which stood at 152.4 at the end of April. Inflation has been running at about eight per cent.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Real estate income hits record

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Department of Lands and Survey last month collected JD 2,529,656 in fees from real estate transactions, a record since the establishment of the department, according to the department's director Badri Al Mulqi. Mulqi was quoted by Al Rai's daily as saying that the department collected JD 1,271,292 in fees in July 1988 and JD 1,636,149 in June 1989. Normally, buyers of land and buildings pay four per cent and sellers pay six per cent in fees on the total estimated price of a real estate deal which means that roughly JD 25 million worth of real estate changed hands in the past month. According to department officials, most of the transactions were conducted by Jordanian expatriates and nationals from rich Arab states taking advantage of the lower value of the Jordanian dinar.

Petrobras offers oil as collateral

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — The state oil company Petrobras is offering future oil production as guarantees for a \$400 million loan, a company spokesman has said. Petrobras is discussing the idea with foreign banks, spokesman Carlos Pinto said. But "it's still preliminary, in line with our effort to make more creative proposals," he added. One idea is to link payback to future production from the giant Marlim and Albacora offshore fields, Pinto said. Another is to offer exports of gasoline and other petroleum derivatives as a guarantee. Brazil produces about 630,000 barrels of oil a day, or about 60 per cent of the country's needs. Most of the oil comes from offshore wells in the Campos basin, on the continental shelf near Rio De Janeiro. Exports of gasoline and other petroleum products totalled close to \$1 billion last year, Pinto said. Petrobras is buring from federal limits on fuel prices. The government has been reluctant to raise prices to avoid adding to 1.000 per cent inflation. Petrobras President Carlos Sant'anna said the company has run up a \$600 million deficit because the price of fuel does not cover costs.

'Demand for wheat exceeds production'

WASHINGTON (AP) — The U.S. Agriculture Department said it expects a sharp increase in world wheat production this year, but for the third consecutive season, production won't meet demand. World wheat production in 1989-90 is projected to be 327 million tons, but consumers will demand about 337 million tons, according to Agriculture Department data. The department said deteriorating spring wheat prospects in the northern hemisphere in the past month have affected supplies. Many countries were expected to import more wheat, and trade is expected to exceed 99 million tons, agriculture officials say.

Lufthansa confirms Airbus orders

AMMAN (J.T.) — The supervisory board of Lufthansa German Airlines has approved the conversion of 10 options on Airbus A320s into firm orders. These environment-friendly short and medium-range aircraft are scheduled to be delivered between December 1990 and July 1991 to replace the final Boeing 727s in the Lufthansa fleet. With this approval of the 10 additional A320s, the number of firm orders from Lufthansa for this type has risen to 28. The airline holds options on a further 12 aircraft. The first A320s will go into operation with Lufthansa in October this year.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Thursday, August 10, 1989		
	Central Bank official rates		
U.S. dollar	471.1	421.3	
Pound Sterling	594.3	576.6	
Deutschmark	942.3	935.9	
Swiss franc	106.5	105.7	
French franc	140.2	147.7	
	146.2	147.7	
	91.5	91.5	

Olympic chief explains problems

Greece sinks deeper in the red

ATHENS (AP) — Greece's balance of payments deficit increased by \$295 million in June as against \$48.6 million during the same month last year. Bank of Greece statistics have indicated.

The sharp increase resulted in a deficit of \$1.540 billion for the first six months of 1989 as against \$1.376 billion during the same period last year.

The statistics showed that income from tourism dropped by 36.5 per cent, from \$335.2 million in June 1988 to \$213 million in the same month this year. Foreign remittances decreased by 32.5 per cent, to \$109 million from \$160.3 million in June 1988.

The trade deficit in June widened by \$738 million, up from \$639.2 million in the same month of last year.

The deficit totalled \$4.265 billion for the first six months of the year, the statistics indicated, as

opposed to \$4 billion over the same period in 1988.

The perennial deficit is usually covered by foreign remittances, shipping, tourism and foreign loans.

Foreign exchange reserves up to the end of June were down slightly totalling \$3.577 billion as against \$3.750 billion the same month last year.

Meanwhile Olympic Airways is seeking a \$28 million loan to pull the state-run national carrier out of a deepening financial crisis and help chart its future course, the company's new management has said.

Vassilis Filias, who was appointed Olympic's chairman in June, said the airline had to increase present share capital of \$150 million by another \$750 million in order to get back on its feet.

He said that a loan of \$28 million would help the airline

emphasised.

Filias said another problem was Olympic's ageing fleet.

"The company's 55 aircraft have an average age of 12 years, whereas the norm is an average age of 7.5 years," said Olympic managing director Lukas Grammatikos.

He charged that the previous administration neglected making investments when it should have.

Grammatikos said that the company's order of three Boeing 767s was being reexamined because the previous administration had not explained exactly what it needed them for before signing the contract last September.

He said that the Boeing-767s may be exchanged for other types more suited to Greece's needs from the same company if they prove to be unsuitable.

The three aircraft, worth a total of \$182 million, are due for delivery in the January 1990.

Marcos Wall Street tower fetches \$108m in auction

NEW YORK (R) — A Wall Street skyscraper once controlled by ousted Philippine leader Ferdinand Marcos was auctioned Friday for \$108.6 million.

The price could be the highest ever paid for a single building at a foreclosure sale, one expert said.

The winning bidder was a group led by Joseph Bernstein, a 40-year-old New York property developer, who said he was actually buying the lease to the property for a third time. Bernstein said he bought the lease for Marcos and his wife Imelda in 1982 for \$71 million and then, bought it from the Marcoses in 1985 for \$90 million.

The highest bid allows the Bernstein group to rent out the 66-storey office tower, once the tallest building in the world, until the year 2059.

"We're going to make it the crown of Wall Street," said Bernstein after the auction. "I feel great."

Stephen Estroff, a New York lawyer appointed by the court to conduct the auction, said the final bid was the largest he knew of for a single building in a foreclosure sale.

Weekly Amman Financial Market trading

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market starting Saturday Aug. 5, '89 and ending Wednesday Aug. 9, '89. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company Number of shares Volume of trade Opening price Closing price Per value

Banking and financial institutions				
Industrial Development Bank	—	—	—	1.000
Petra Bank	5066	12237	2.500	2.400
Jordan Islamic Bank	45934	64011	1.470	1.370
Jordan Kuwait Bank	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	16843	30390	1.830	1.780
Housing Bank	450	1013	2.300	2.250
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	—	—	—	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	9916	146764	15.400	14.900
Bank of Jordan	11590	243844	238.000	185.010
Arab Bank	8060	198419	2.600	2.470
Jordan National Bank	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	—	—	—	1.000
National Financial Investments	—	—	—	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	78318	116380	1.700	1.410
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	35729	80298	2.400	2.130
Jordan Securities Corporation	—	—	—	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	75	1275	17.500	17.000
Bait Al Mal Saving & Investment for Housing	—	—	—	1.000

Insurance and reinsurance

Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan French Insurance	12649	37567	3.000	2.920
REFCO Life Insurance	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Insurance	2768	8052	3.090	2.800
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	1900	2100	1.100	1.100
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	600	810	1.350	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	14900	20967	1.490	1.430
Philadelphia Insurance	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	—	—	—	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	—	—	—	1.000
General Arabiana Insurance	—	—	—	1.000
National Ahliya Insurance	1083	1573	1.500	1.450
Arab Belgian Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	1.000
United Insurance	—	—	—	1.000

Services and industries

General Investments	—	—	—	1.000
Iraqi for Investment and Financial Facilities	94850	74495	0.860	0.740
Darco for Housing and Investment	19660	12593	0.	

Thousands of Azerbaijanis demand greater autonomy

BAKU, Soviet Union (R) — Thousands of people waving flags and banners Saturday packed the central square of Baku, capital of Soviet Azerbaijan, to demand greater autonomy and new parliamentary elections.

Some 35,000 people gathered in Baku's Lenin Square at the start of the demonstration organised by the fledgling Popular Front Movement, which aims to promote economic and political autonomy from Moscow. More were pouring in by the minute. Many of the demonstrators waved red, green and white flags with a crescent and star — the flag of Azerbaijan's brief spell as an independent republic from 1918-20.

Activists said their main demands were for an end to Mos-

cow's direct administration of the disputed Azerbaijani territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, the cessation of prosecutions against Azerbaijani "patriots" and new parliamentary polls.

The term "patriots" is used by activists to describe many of those detained for their part in anti-Armenian riots in the city of Sumgait in February last year, when 37 people were killed by frenzied gangs of youths.

A state of emergency and curfew have been in force in Baku since last autumn when more

ethnic turmoil broke out over the dispute with neighbouring Armenia over Nagorno-Karabakh. About 100 people have been killed since the trouble started.

But police made no attempt to intervene in Saturday's demonstration, the third of its kind in consecutive weeks. There was no sign of any troops on the streets.

Speakers at the protest said parliamentary elections in the spring had been manipulated by Communist Party authorities and that the elected deputies did not represent the people.

"We have had no answer from our three meetings. It's time to begin a strike across the whole republic," he said.

As a succession of speakers exhorted the crowds to support their demands, thousands chanted: "Strike, strike."

Popular front activists told Reuters they had contacts with similar groups in the Baltic republics in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, where huge popular support has transformed the movements into a de facto opposition to the Communist Party.

Ehsisdar Mamedov, a popular



Kim Dae-Jung

Seoul accuses Kim of receiving spy money

SEOUL (AP) — South Korean prosecutors Saturday charged that opposition leader Kim Dae-Jung received \$10,000 from a lawmaker they said was a North Korean agent.

Prosecution officials also said Kim, the head of the largest opposition party in South Korea, knew of a clandestine visit the lawmaker made to North Korea no more than two months earlier than Kim has said he learned of the trip.

Kim has denied any connection with the case involving Suh Kyung-Won, a former member of his Party for Peace and Democracy.

The prosecution made the allegations against Kim Saturday as it formally indicted Suh, 52, and his aide, Bang Yang-Kyun, 34, on charges of spying for North Korea and making an unauthorised trip to an enemy country. If convicted, they could be sentenced to up to life imprisonment.

Six other people, including Suh's mistress, Koh Kum-Suk, 39, also were indicted but not arrested. They were charged with failing to report the case to authorities.

Prosecutors said four people, including Yoon Jae-Kul, a reporter for the dissident newspaper Hankyoreh, were to be questioned further over possible involvement in the case.

There was no immediate comment from Kim on the new allegations, but Kim Won-Kee, a senior party member also implicated in the case, called the charges "a complete fabrication."

Sub was charged with secretly visiting North Korea from Aug. 19-21 last year and receiving \$50,000 from North Korean leaders.

Earlier, prosecutors said Sub had been in contact with North Korean agents operating out of West Germany in 1983 and received \$70,000 from them over a three-year period.

They said Sub regularly reported to North Korea about the political situation and dissident movement in South Korea in exchange for the money.

South and North Korea are bitter enemies and fought the 1950-53 Korean war. Capitalist South Korea maintains that North Korea still plans to try to forcibly unify the peninsula under communism.

On Saturday, prosecutors quoted Sub as admitting that he received \$1,000 from Kim Dae-Jung a few days before he went to North Korea and saying that he gave Kim \$10,000 after his return.

While they did not say why Kim might have given Sub \$1,000, party officials say it is customary that party leaders give token sums of money to party members making overseas trips.

If Kim did receive \$10,000, the alleged purpose of the payment has not been explained by the prosecutors.

Botha, de Klerk head for showdown over Kaunda

CAPE TOWN (R) — Outgoing President P.W. Botha and his heir-apparent F.W. de Klerk have called separate meetings of cabinet ministers as they head for a showdown over de Klerk's plans to meet Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Foreign Minister Pit Botha said the president had approved the meeting in the Zambian border town of Livingstone Aug. 28, when Kaunda is expected to press de Klerk over his plans for reform of apartheid.

But President Botha said in a terse statement: "I am not aware, in terms of the rules governing overseas journeys by ministers, of the discussions."

All cabinet ministers need the president's permission to leave South Africa.

A cabinet minister who asked not to be named said de Klerk had called cabinet colleagues to meet him in Pretoria Saturday and an official in Cape Town said Botha had summoned the cabinet to his office there Monday.

One political analyst said Botha could be jealous because de Klerk seemed to be on the verge of achieving his own unrealised dream of setting up a summit of southern African leaders.

Party sources said the row over whether de Klerk had Botha's permission to meet Kaunda was damaging the chances of the ruling National Party (NP) in parliamentary elections ending Sept. 6.

"This crisis could not have come at a worse time," said a party source at the centre of the storm. "If this has to be fought out we will do it, but we will try to settle it quietly."

The party, headed by de Klerk, faces possibly its toughest fight since it came to power in 1948 against anti-apartheid forces on the left and from racist whites on the right.

One party source said Botha's repudiation of de Klerk and the foreign minister could only benefit the far-right Conservative Party.

Voyager makes thrilling discoveries

PASADENA, California (AP) — Voyager II, now 12 days from its close encounter with Neptune, has made another discovery that thrilled scientists: two partial rings of debris orbiting the solar system's fourth-largest planet.

"There is a mood of total elation here," said astronomer Rich Terrile, of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA) jet propulsion laboratory. "We're really just ecstatic... everything we've hoped to look at we're going to get to see."

Early Friday, Voyager II photographed the two partial rings, called "ring arcs," They are arc-shaped belts that are different from the complete rings that encircle Saturn, Uranus and Jupiter.

Since early July, Voyager has discovered four small moons orbiting Neptune in addition to the previously known moons, Nereid and Triton.

The probe also has discovered 4,345-kilometre-wide dark bands

— possibly jet stream-like belts of windblown clouds — forming a collar around Neptune's south pole and possibly its north pole.

Voyager II earlier revealed a 9,977-kilometre-wide dark spot in the planet's atmosphere, probably a giant storm like Jupiter's great red spot.

Today, Voyager II, travelling at 67,909 kilometres per hour, was 4,83 billion kilometres from Earth and 18.2 million kilometres from Neptune, the fourth largest planet of the solar system and eighth planet from the sun.

On Aug. 24, Voyager II is expected to fly about 4,827 kilometres above Neptune's cloudtops. The probe was launched in 1977, and explored Jupiter in 1979, Saturn in 1981 and Uranus in 1986.

One of the ring arcs detected Friday extends one-eighth of the distance around Neptune's equator, and the other only one-thirty-sixth around the planet. That makes them about 48,279

kilometres and 9,655 kilometres long, respectively, NASA said. Terrile said they may prove longer upon closer examination.

Voyager scientists said the ring arcs may be comprised of debris associated with nearby moons, or may be remnants of moons that have been torn apart or ground down through collisions," NASA said.

Researchers also don't know if the two partial rings found by Voyager are among the three to six ring arcs that scientists previously believed they detected from Earth. But "it would be surprising if they weren't," he added.

Scientists don't yet know if the ring arcs are made up of dust, pebbles or boulders, or if the debris consists primarily of rock or ice, said University of Arizona planetary scientist Brad Smith, who heads the team analysing photographs taken by the spacecraft.

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They are taught to be passive and dependent, contributing to their depression risk, she said.

Calling poverty a "pathway to depression," she said 75 percent of the poor in the United States are women and children.

Some 71 percent of women have had a significant instance of sexual harassment on the job.

Several studies suggest a misdiagnosis rate of 30 percent to 50 percent in women, she said.

The problem appears because depressed women often seek help by telling obstetricians, family doctors or internal medicine specialists that they feel poorly or are tired, McGrath said.

Latitude and longitude grid's are added for reference. The jagged right edge of the large spot is real and is probably caused by cloud motion above the planet. The photos were taken at 22.5 degrees south latitude by its narrow-angle camera.

Photographs of the planet Neptune taken July 23 by the NASA/JPL Spacecraft Voyager 2 at a distance from the planet of about 29 million miles away. The photograph on the left shows Neptune's Great Dark Spot on the left side of the planet. On the right,

higher than 50 percent, she said. Such abuse can lead to prolonged depression in adult women, she said.

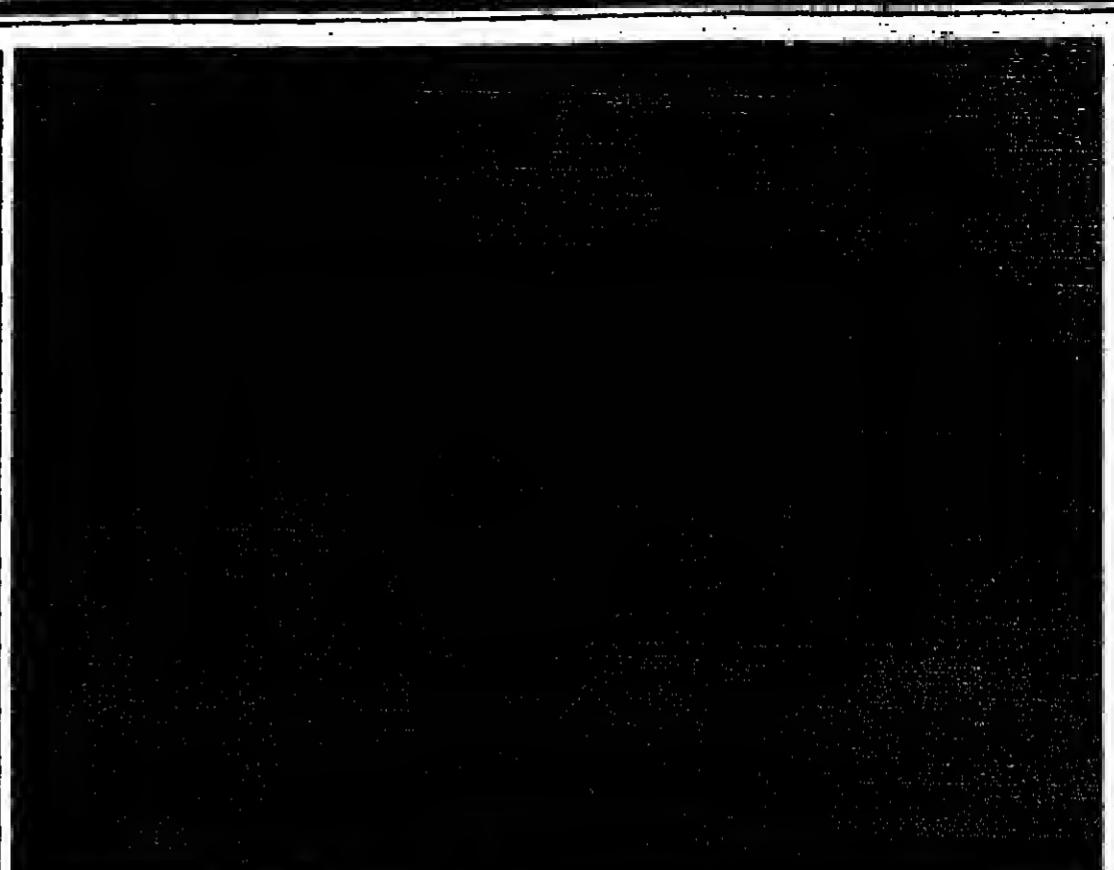
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Sri Lankan soldiers patrol Colombo streets

Tamils accuse Indians of genocide in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO (R) — Tamil villagers accused Indian troops of unleashing a three-day reign of terror on a Sri Lankan fishing village, killing at least 50 men, women, and children after six soldiers died in a guerrilla ambush.

An Indian spokesman dismissed the charge as propaganda.

Residents arriving in Colombo

said the Indians attacked Valvettiturai, at the northern tip of the Jaffna peninsula, on Aug. 2 after an ambush by Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

A Tamil Tigers' statement, accusing India of genocide, said

troops went on the rampage in Valvettiturai, killing 70 people and wounding more than 100. It said they also set fire to houses, shops and fishing boats, forcing thousands of people to flee to neighbouring villages and refugee camps.

"This is typical of several incidents in which our people are systematically wiped out in the guise of peace-keeping," the statement said.

An earlier Tigers statement, reported Aug. 5 and appearing to relate to the same incident, said 25 civilians had been killed.

India says troops will be

brought home by February if Sri Lanka agrees to devolve more power to the Tamil-dominated northeast and ensures security for the Tamils there.

Officials said Premadasa was studying views expressed by the opposition during a two-day parliamentary debate this week on India's stand on the troop withdrawal.

The government of India has no legal or moral right to speak about the safety and security of our people while its armed forces continue to commit mass-murders... in the north and east," the Tigers statement said.

"The LTTE provoked the action in the bustling market place. The whole blame is on them," he said.

The troops were sent to Sri Lanka to enforce an agreement signed between the two countries in 1987 to end a rebellion by the minority Tamil community. The Tigers rejected the accord.

In a surprise move the Tigers two months ago began peace talks with the Colombo government, its former foe, and demanded the withdrawal of Indian troops.



Murphy feels cheated

NEW YORK (AP) — Comedian-actor Eddie Murphy says he thinks Paramount and Spike Lee have been very unfair to him. "Given my personal circumstances and the success of my films, I've got the worst deal in Hollywood," Murphy said in an interview with the Rolling Stone magazine. He was upset by Jack Nicholson's potential \$6-million-dollar payoff for "Batman," a payoff based on a percentage of the receipts and merchandising rather than the per-film deal that Murphy signed with Paramount pictures. "When I recognized my deal with Paramount a few years ago, it seemed great," Murphy said. "But nobody planned that my pictures would be as successful as they are. So now I've got a lousy deal, compared with what I could be making."

Murphy also said he was angered by fellow filmmaker Lee's charges that he has failed to use his power to help other blacks in Hollywood. "I do have a social conscience, but I can't walk into a studio's front office and demand, 'Hire some black people here.'

Spike gets overanxious playing that militant-brother role and occasionally says some stupid stuff," Murphy said.

Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.
AMSTERDAM	17	63
ATHENS	22	73
BAHRAIN	31	40
BAKOK	26	79
BUENOS AIRES	15	39
CARDO	23	73
COPENHAGEN	16	35
FRANKFURT	16	59
GENEVA	18	64
HONG KONG	28	82
ISRAEL	20	37
LONDON	16	81
LOS ANGELES	19	67
MADRID	20	88
MECCA	31	89
MONTRAL	14	71
MOSCOW	13	55
NEW DELHI	26	78
NEW YORK	14	36
PARIS	17	63
ROME	19	68
STOKE	07	45
TOKYO	24	75
VIENNA	17	63

THE Sunday Crossword

Edited by Herb Ettenson

BEARING UP
By William Canine

ACROSS
1 White-water
2 Son of Zone
3 Saturday night special?
4 Enterprise
5 Jones
10 Gen. Bradley
11 Ultimate
12 The Parts of power, e.g.
21 Go-for
22 Bear's "Game" aquatic
25 Space craft
27 Intense fear
28 Common
30 Bridge seat
31 Mistakes

DOWN
1 Tarnish
2 Tangles
3 Charlottes
4 Egg, river
5 Slogans
6 Glacier Ridge
7 Ball, played by
8 Yogi and Dale
10 Jackie's second
11 Explosive device
12 Address Signs
13 Feed, porkers
14 "Star" Bear's
15 Social worker
16 Jason
17